

SATISFACTION WITH ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and to-morrow; rising temperature; moderate north-west winds.
Full report on last page.

Vol. LXXXII No. 27,612

First to Last—the Truth: News Editorials—Advertisements

TWO CENTS
In Greater New York
THREE CENTS
Within 200 Miles
FOUR CENTS
Elsewhere

Torn Lingerie In Ward Flat Clew to Plot

Search Centers on Woman Guest at Apartment Up Town, Who May Possess Secret of Blackmailers

Trio of Feminine Callers Had Escort

Grand Jury Inquiry Goes Over for Week; Defense Moves for July Trial

New disclosures were made yesterday of the conduct of Walter S. Ward, last summer in his clandestine retreat in the Ponce de Leon Apartments, 424 West 93d Street. These revelations are important, and Harry Scott, superintendent of the Pinkerton detectives, claims that among the women who went there to see Ward is one who possesses the answer to the question, "Who did the wealthy president of the Rochelle Police Commission let party-stricken Clarence Peters?"

The importance of the discovery that Ward lived in the Ponce de Leon without any staff or help all of July, August and September, 1921, is easily recognized when it is known that he, his lawyers and his brother, Ralph, have all on record as saying that this was the period when he fell into the hands of the blackmailers.

Slashed Lingerie Found

From Mrs. Fred Olsson, the wife of a building superintendent, Mr. Scott learned that sometimes in cleaning up Ward's two-room apartment she was aided by finding torn lingerie and pieces of Ward's clothing.

More puzzling, though, are the statements of employees of the apartment house that Ward's women visitors in a single day sometimes entered a half dozen. Suspicious of such a large number of women, the Pinkerton detectives working under Olsson made a careful check of the entries and last night were convinced that at least one of the women entered the apartment in one day.

On three occasions a man, accompanied by three women (the same trio on each occasion), entered the apartment and remained for some time. The man was identified by Ward as being the same man who had been seen in the apartment house on the night of May 14, as well as on the nights of May 15 and 16, when the alleged marine recruit was killed, was proved inaccurate yesterday.

It was the more fact that a supposedly unmarried woman was entertaining in the apartment house, and that she was seen in the house, to the great indignation of the neighbors.

Mrs. Olsson has added one other point to her previous statements concerning Ward's life in the small apartment. She said that on May 14, 1921, she saw a woman enter the apartment and that she saw her again on May 15 and 16.

At the time of this supposed meeting Mrs. Olsson was traveling from Paris and it was not until 1:22 p. m. (night time) on May 15, 1921, that she saw her brother. He had only twenty-four hours in which to deliver to her \$75,000, fired two shots at his automobile as he drove away from the rendezvous near Rye, which happened to be the home of Sheriff George W. W.

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Mlle. Lenglen May Not Play in Singles Tourney

Special Cable to The Tribune

LONDON, June 21.—Mlle. Lenglen, who has just arrived in England, was out practicing at Wimbledon this afternoon, but is undecided whether to play in the singles championship. Though she recently won the Little singles tournament from among a field of three hundred entries, the French champion declared she was not feeling as well as during her last visit to England.

News Summary

DOMESTIC

Fourteen killed, two dying and a score wounded when striking coal miners attack guards at mine near Herrin, Ill.

American Federation of Labor convention considers four constitutional amendments to aid labor.

Secretary Weeks says prohibition is cause of unrest, favors light wines and beer.

Marines near Pittsburgh re-enact Braddock's battle with the French and Indians in 1755.

Confederate veterans hold Lincoln personally responsible for forcing Civil War on the South.

Three escape in parachutes in Kansas when airplane goes into tailspin and crashes to earth.

Uniform divorce laws by constitutional amendment discussed by National Federation of Women's Clubs at Chautauque.

LOCAL

Torn lingerie in clandestine rendezvous may be new clew in Ward case; Weeks must show cause why defense should not see grand jury minutes.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. gives million to the American Museum of Natural History and George F. Baker another \$250,000.

Connors gets red, white and blue soap for Hearst campaign; Hyman concerned over revolt of women.

Father uses ax to kill man he charges mistreated seven-year-old daughter.

Hyman would recapture electric conduits and give householders current at four cents a kilowatt.

Fifty thousand men's garment workers quit to enforce closed shop. Weeks endorsed as District Attorney by county committee designating J. Mayhew Wainwright for Congress.

Rhineland Waldo, former Police Commissioner, mentioned for Kelly's post in Porto Rico.

Mayor says Governor's transit plan is but another bid by "the interests" for higher fare.

Hays directs conference on motion pictures with welfare heads.

FOREIGN

De Valera calls republican defeat in Irish elections a triumph for British methods. Predicts constitution will not be adopted as it stands.

British House of Lords defeats government by condemning mandate policy in Palestine.

King George decides that Chief Justice Taft and Mrs. Taft need not bow and courtesy to royalty.

Prince of Wales gets enthusiastic reception in London on his return after eight months.

French woman playwright found guilty of murdering her husband when daughter confesses.

Thousands reported massacred by mutinous Chinese troops. Sun Yat-sen captured.

WASHINGTON

Federal grand jury subpoenas bankers in investigation of war-time alleged frauds in lumber.

La Follette renews attack on Supreme Court, plans constitutional amendment to curb judiciary.

Hughes attempting to iron out row in Brazilian Exposition Commission. Frelinghuysen offers amendment to tariff bill to organize it on "scientific" principles.

Senator Ladd demands cash soldier bonus, payable out of tax on banks.

SPORTS

Yankees again beat Indians at Cleveland, 7 to 3.

Robins win ten-ninning game from Pirates at Ebbets Field, 15 to 14.

Kashio defaults in Metropolitan tennis tourney and all other favorites win matches.

Sally's Alley wins the Clover at Aqueduct.

MARKETS AND SHIPS

Stocks react after early advance, scoring a technical setback.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York cuts rediscount rate to 4 per cent.

Mexican Petroleum earnings for 1921 set record; president of company says 1922 earnings to date are even greater.

As a vacation companion—The Tribune!

Just tell your newsdealer you want to see The Tribune every day when you're away from home. This summer—or phone Beckman 3600 and give your vacation address to The Tribune's circulation department.

The letter is signed "Patterson Klan, Inc., 1000 E. 10th St., New York, N. Y."

Weeks Would Revive Beer And Wines

War Secretary Declares General Sentiment Is in Favor of an Amendment to Volstead Act

Calls Prohibition Cause of Unrest

Predicts Victory for Wet Candidates; Congress at Lowest Ebb, He Asserts

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

GHESTER, Pa., June 21.—Secretary of War Weeks, who spoke at Pennsylvania Military College commencement exercises today, said in an interview that sentiment throughout the country was in favor of light wine and beer and assailed the Volstead act.

The Secretary declared that he cared nothing for public opinion and insisted that Congress was now at its lowest ebb in public esteem.

"Throughout the nation," he said, "I have found a general sentiment in favor of an amendment to the Volstead act. The people want beer and light wine and I believe in Congress they could have them."

"I am in favor of a modification of that law. I believe it is the cause of most of the unrest in the country today. Prohibition is a subject that can't be developed without taking a stand, and I believe those who favor a modification of the present enforcement law will be the successful ones."

The Secretary expressed belief that "the cause of the Volstead act is the prohibition of beer and wine throughout the country."

Commenting on a report that Senator Capper would like to see him resign from the Cabinet, the Secretary said: "That is not surprising. I can't agree with every one, and I would expect that from Capper. However, he didn't appoint me."

"If I were in Congress, I would vote for an amendment to the Volstead act permitting light wines and beer. I see in the times a more liberal interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment."

The people eventually will have their say, and sentiment undoubtedly will manifest itself in the next election. I find sentiment is against the stranglehold restrictions of the Volstead law.

In my opinion, only those who favor amendment to the Volstead law are sure of election. Regardless of ethics, the liquor question has resulted in widespread unrest."

Capper Demands Weeks Resign

TOPEKA, Kan., June 21.—A demand that Secretary Weeks resign from the Cabinet and let "some broader visioned, more courageous man in touch with the times take his place" was a signed editorial published in his papers today.

"Secretary Weeks' resignation might very properly be requested by the President," the editorial says. "It has long been apparent that as a Cabinet officer Mr. Weeks is out of tune with the Administration."

In the present instance, Secretary Weeks is virtually imposing himself on the view quite as diametrically to the utterances of the President by which the President has sought several times of late to define and emphasize his position with regard to prohibition and the enforcement of the law.

Politically Mr. Weeks has always been what in the West we call a "mossback." He seems to be a case of arrested political development. He is still in the nineteenth century."

Won't Stop Liquor Sales On Liners for Present

Prohibition Director Day Says He Will Not Raid Ships Without New Orders

American ships carrying and selling liquors outside the three-mile limit are safe from raiding prohibition agents in home ports for the time being at least, Prohibition Director Ralph A. Day said yesterday. The director added he was awaiting a decision on the matter from the United States Department of Justice.

The statement was issued following a conference yesterday attended by the director, Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes and Chief General Agent E. C. Yellowstone.

"Active work is being done on the question as to the right of ships, American or foreign, sailing to or from an American port transporting liquor to be used as a beverage, but which is sealed upon entrance to the three-mile limit, is under consideration by several interested governmental departments at Washington," says the statement.

"As is known, there have been several differences of opinion in the minds of eminent counsel in the various governmental departments involved. It will not be the policy of this department to act differently in this matter than in the past on vessels entering the Port of New York until further instructions based on a decision of the Department of Justice, which is expected."

Wu's Men Mutiny, Kill Thousands; Sun Captive

Troops Burn Cities in Kiangsi Province; Ex-President Is Held Aboard Cruiser

SHANGHAI, June 21 (By The Associated Press).—Between ten thousand and fifteen thousand northern forces, sent against Sun Yat-sen's army in Kiangsi province, mutinied at Kiangsi, burned portions of Kiangsi and other nearby cities and killed thousands of the residents, according to unconfirmed, but apparently authentic reports from various sources at Hankow and Nanchang.

The troops were under the command of General Tai Oien-hsun, military commander of Peking.

PEKING, June 21 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, formerly President of the South China Republic, has been taken prisoner by the United Chinese forces and is being held captive on the Chinese cruiser Hai-chi, in the West River, near Canton, according to advices received by the foreign legations here, from Canton.

Steel Mergers Legal, Is Hint by Daugherty

WASHINGTON, June 21.—

What some officials regard as an indication that the Department of Justice has found no basis for any legal proceedings against the Bethlehem-Lackawanna steel merger and the pending Republic-Indiana-Midvale combination was contained in a statement issued today by Attorney General Daugherty without other comment. It said:

"The Department of Justice would be glad to hear from any dependable person who has any legitimate argument to offer against the merger."

Charge Lincoln Forced War On the South

United Confederate Veterans, in Report Adopted With Rebel Yell, Say Conflict Was Deliberately Concealed

Would Change Textbooks Want Children Taught the "Truth of the War Conspiracy of the Sixties"

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

RICHMOND, Va., June 21.—It was Abraham Lincoln who conceived the Civil War and forced it upon the South, according to a report adopted by the United Confederate Veterans in their thirty-second annual convention in this city today. The report was adopted with a rising vote, unanimously and with a rebel yell.

The matter came before the convention in the form of a report by the history committee, which was charged with the duty of recommending school books to the boards of education in the South. One book that received special approval was "The Truth of the War Conspiracy of 1861," written by Colonel Huger W. Jackson, of Curryville, Ga.

The report follows in part: "Comrades: Our committee, appointed to have the truth of Confederate history presented to the world, and especially to the youth of the South, submits its annual report."

Your committee has been obliged to restrict its work to selecting and influencing state school book adoptions, in order to secure the adoption of text books for use in the Southern schools teaching our youth the great historic truths of the Confederate struggle, thus enabling them to justify, approve and commend the actions of their forebears in the sixties."

"Mississippi and Texas have made selections of histories fair to the South, and during the last year the states of North Carolina, Louisiana and South Carolina have made adoptions of books fair to the South. In every case your committee has presented the importance of this matter to adopting boards. It is gratifying to know that this sentiment is sweeping over the South and the adoption of these books is determined to allow in their schools only such histories as fairly teach the magnificent history of the Southern states of our Union."

"Your committee has adopted a pamphlet by Colonel Huger W. Jackson, of Curryville, Ga., 'The Truth of the War Conspiracy of 1861,' and published by that great-hearted Southern historian, Miss Mildred Rutherford. This pamphlet is the official evidence, gathered principally from the United States government archives, which proves the Confederate war was deliberately and personally conceived and its inauguration made by Abraham Lincoln and that he was personally responsible for forcing the war upon the South."

A Lie, Says Friend, 85

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21 (By The Associated Press).—Defending the memory of Abraham Lincoln from the charges made today by United Confederate Veterans at Richmond, Va., that "he was personally responsible for forcing the war upon the South," Henry B. Rankin, eighty-five years old, who studied law in Lincoln's law office and was with him when he died, tonight declared the charge "a lie."

Lying upon a couch from which he rarely moves, Mr. Rankin reached up for his "Personal Recollections of Lincoln," and commented as he turned its pages.

"No man that ever lived," Mr. Rankin said, "was more lied about as to his personal manners and purposes of life. He was most essentially a man of peace. He detested war. During the war he was with General Grant and met the Confederate Cabinet and challenged them to take a white sheet of paper and write whatever conditions of peace they desired, except secession, but nothing came of it."

"Active work was started by the South when the star of the West, a United States vessel carrying provisions to Fort Sumter, was fired on. Then and only then did Mr. Lincoln act. He called for 75,000 volunteers."

John D. Rockefeller Jr. Gives \$1,000,000 to History Museum

A gift of \$1,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr. and another of \$250,000 from George F. Baker which is in addition to other gifts by Mr. Baker, were announced last night by the board of trustees of the American Museum of Natural History.

The contributions were received in a campaign being conducted in behalf of the institution to add \$2,000,000 to the endowment fund. Announcement was made at the same time that the Museum is to receive \$272,000 from the estate of Amos F. Eno, a contest over whose will was recently adjusted.

The board elected Mr. Rockefeller a benefactor of the museum in recognition of his gift. Mr. Baker has been a benefactor of the museum for many years, and his contributions were made without restriction other than stipulations that the principal was to be invested and the income used for any necessary purpose.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum, intends to start in September for China where he will meet the members of the Asiatic expedition and direct their field work.

Mr. Rockefeller said he realized the unwisdom of attempting to forecast the requirements of the future, and of establishing any endowment fund in perpetuity. It would be acceptable to him, therefore, if in the judgment of the trustees of the museum his gift was to be used, in whole or in part, for the principal of his gift devoted to any of the corporate purposes of the museum.

Recently Edward C. Moore Jr., who has been a member of the institution for a number of years, gave him a check for \$1,000 without solicitation, expressing the hope that this sum would be invested for the benefit of the museum.

Italy's Rulers in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, June 21 (By The Associated Press).—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and his Queen, Helena, arrived in Copenhagen this morning for a three-day state visit to King Christian.

Labor Begins Fight to Curb U. S. Courts

Four Amendments Proposed to Constitution Receive Ovation From Federation's Convention

Forbid Denial of Right to Organize

Seek Power for Congress to Veto Supreme Court by a Two-thirds Vote

By Gilman Parker

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Depicting the United States Supreme Court and other judicial tribunals as endeavoring to abrogate the rights of American wage earners and to supersede other branches of the government, the American Federation of Labor convention today began consideration of a report before it by a special committee named a week ago to discover ways and means to combat courts and court decisions deemed unfair to organized labor.

The committee recommended that the Federation promote the adoption of four amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

An amendment prohibiting the labor of children under the age of sixteen years in any mine, mill, factory, workshop or other industrial or mercantile establishment and conferring upon Congress the power to raise the minimum age below which children shall not be permitted to work and to enforce the provisions of the proposed amendment by appropriate legislation.

To protect unions' status. An amendment prohibiting the enactment of any law or the making of any judicial determination which would deny the right to the workers of the United States and its Territories and dependencies to organize for the betterment of their conditions; to deal collectively with employers; to withhold collectively their labor and patronage, and induce others to do so. (This is to overrule Supreme Court decisions restricting picketing and holding unions liable for damages caused in strikes.)

An amendment providing that if the United States Supreme Court decides that an act of Congress is unconstitutional or by interpretation asserts a public policy at variance with the statutory declaration of Congress, then if Congress by a two-thirds majority repasses the law it shall become the law of the land.

In order to make the Constitution more flexible to meet the needs of the people, an amendment provides for easier amendment of the same.

Urges Sherman Law Repeal

Supporting the above, the committee "further recommends that in conjunction with the campaign for the adoption of the suggested amendments Congress be urged to enact: A child labor law which over-rides the decisions raised by the Supreme Court to the laws heretofore passed."

A law which will make more definite and effective the enforcement of the Sherman law by enacting sections 19 and 20 of the Clayton act (the labor sections), "which were manifestly ignored or overruled by the court."

A law repealing the Sherman anti-trust law which was intended by Congress to prevent illegal combinations known as trusts, but through judicial misinterpretation and perversion has been repeatedly and mainly invoked to deprive the toiling masses of their natural and normal rights."

"Your committee also recommends," says the report, "that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized and directed to call conferences of persons and associations interested in the above recommendations for the purpose of obtaining assistance in the preparations of the proposed laws and amendments, and in the education of public opinion for their support and adoption; that the members of the Federation, in behalf of the Federation, the laws and amendments so prepared, and to take such further action as may be deemed advisable to promote their enactment."

Report Gets Warm Support

The report was greeted with an ovation by the delegates, and adoption of it to-morrow is considered certain. After the reading delegates delivered heated speeches in support of the recommendations, in which Chief Justice Taft was assailed personally and one reference to calling a general strike was made.

"The report is a masterpiece of criticism, but unless we use our full industrial and political power, we will not be able to get the Sherman law repealed," declared Luigi Antonini, of the Dressmakers' Union, waving his arms above his head. "The only other remedy would be to call a general strike."

So as to give the public the fullest view of the royal idol there were no troops along the route, but 7,000 policemen preserved order and kept the lines of traffic open. When the prince arrived at the palace an even more intimate greeting was given him by the members of his family, his mother and sister hugging him and beaming with joy and thanksgiving at his safe return.

The King issued the following message from Buckingham Palace: "The Queen and I are greatly touched at to-day's remarkable demonstration. Our joy in welcoming our dear son was increased by the affection and enthusiasm of his reception from him."

He has safely returned from a long and responsible tour, and I am confident that my people share in our humble thanks to God for this happy and memorable day."

Sheds Tears of Joy

LONDON, June 21 (By The Associated Press).—The Prince was profoundly affected by London's ringing welcome, his pride and gratitude showing through tears of joy.

Princess Mary, who was married during the Prince's absence, disdaining stilted royal decorum when she saw him, threw both arms around him and hugged him. Dowager Queen Alexandra and other relatives embraced him. The Prince's greeting to Viscount Lascelles, whom he met for the first time, consisted of a formal handshake, with no effort at conversation.

Observing the Prime Minister, the Prince advanced rapidly and greeted him effusively. Lloyd George returned the salutations with vigorous congratulations at the success of the prince's tour.

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Italy's Rulers in Denmark

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King George Shatters Custom To Pay Special Honor to Taft

Private Reception of Chief Justice and Wife Establishes Precedent, Giving American Ex-Presidents Status of Foreign Rulers

From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, June 21.—A precedent was set by King George to-night which fixes the status of Presidents of the United States and their wives as second only to that of the King and Queen in the Court of St. James's. This was the feature of the second court London season in Buckingham Palace, which was attended by Chief Justice William H. Taft and Mrs. Taft. The special consideration shown to them was due to the personal initiative of King George, and they were accorded honors that heretofore had been reserved for foreign chiefs of state of European powers.

Instead of being required to pass before the King and Queen and make the customary bow and curtsy, the Tafts were received privately in the picture gallery a half hour before the opening of court, and they accompanied the King and Queen and other members of the royal family to the throne room. Justice Taft was attended by Colonel Oscar N. Solbert, military attaché at the American Embassy, who is acting as the Chief Justice's aid during his stay here. Mrs. Solbert was acting lady-in-waiting for Mrs. Taft.

The former President and his wife were assigned to special places to the right of the King, directly opposite the ambassador and their wives, who were at the left of the Queen. The Chief Justice wore the robes of his office and Mrs. Taft was in full court dress.

After the court ceremonies, during which there were further presentations of Americans by Mrs. George Harvey, wife of the American Ambassador, in the diplomatic circle, the Tafts accompanied the King and Queen to their supper room.

As Chief Justice of the United States Mr. Taft would have ranked the same as other chief judicial officers of foreign countries, and would have to be presented in the usual way. The King, however, felt that special consideration should be given him as a former President of the United States. He expressed a desire to this effect and referred the matter to the Lord Chamberlain and Ambassador Harvey for some recommendation as to procedure. It was in accordance with their recommendation that this interesting question of court etiquette was solved.

London Roars Lords Defeat Premier's Plan To British Heir

Thousands Crowd to West End to Greet Prince of Wales on Return From Tour Around the World

Shows Strain of Journey Sister Throws Convention Aside and Hugs Him as He Beams Gratitude in Tears

From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, June 21.—Riding beside King George in a semi-state carriage the Prince of Wales received a thunderous welcome home to London this afternoon from his journey to India and Japan. The fact that he arrived at Paddington instead of one of the more centrally located stations prevented any great demonstration in the heart of the city, but thousands traveled to the West End to line the streets through which the royal procession passed.

The first person to greet the Prince as he alighted at the station was his father, whose hand he almost immediately released to turn and receive the embraces of the Queen and Princess Mary. Afterward the members of the Cabinet and other notables gave him a formal welcome. By a coincidence this was the day when roses were sold throughout the city for charity, and long before the Prince's carriage reached Hyde Park the top was covered with blossoms thrown from the streets and from house-tops.

Shows Fatigue

Although the Prince seemed fit, it was remarked that he was not so much bronzed as when he returned from his Australian trip, and his face showed plainly that his Indian travels had been of an exhausting nature. After disembarking at Plymouth this morning the Prince received an address from the local dignitaries, including Lady Astor, and was driven direct to his special train. This had been scheduled to make five trips to the city, but it was slowed up when passing through important towns so that the Prince could acknowledge the greetings of the crowds which gathered to see him pass.

At the leading hotels of the West End the Prince gave special dinners and dances in honor of his return. Even before his train arrived at Paddington the Prince's greeting to Viscount Lascelles, whom he met for the first time, consisted of a formal handshake, with no effort at conversation.</